

REMARKS

Claims 1-38 are pending in the application and stand rejected. Objections were made to the Specification. By this amendment, claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 23, 34 and 35 have been amended . In addition, amendments have been made to various paragraphs of the specification.

Reconsideration of the claim rejections in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Drawings Objections

Formal Drawings have been filed herewith, which address the Draftsperson objections set forth on the form PTO 498 attached to the Office Action. Accordingly, withdrawal of the drawing objections is requested.

Specification Comments

It was noted that Applicant's specification includes hyperlinks, but such hyperlinks are not necessary to comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C, 112, first paragraph. As such, the cited links have been removed.

Further, at this time, Applicant does not intend to rely on the filing date of prior applications cited in the Specification or other applications, although Applicant reserves the right to do so.

Claim Rejections- 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,501,832 to Saylor et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,438,217 to Huna. It is respectfully submitted that at the very minimum, the combination of Saylor and Huna is legally deficient to establish a prima facie case of obviousness against independent claims 1, 23 and 34.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness based on a combination of references, various criteria must be met. For instance, the combination of references *must* teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Further, there must be some suggestion or motivation in the references or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine their teachings. Indeed, the burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of obviousness is only satisfied by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074 (Fed. Cir. 1988). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to one of ordinary skill in the art. In re Bell, 991 F.2d 781, 782 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. The suggestion to combine the references should come from the prior art, and the Examiner cannot use hindsight gleaned from the invention itself to pick and choose among related disclosures in the prior art in an attempt to arrive at the claimed invention. In re Fine, 837 F.2d at 1075.

Here, the combination of Saylor and Huna fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness against claims 1, 23 and 34 because such combination does not disclose or suggest a *conversation portal having the capability to retrieve pages from an information source in response to a request from a requesting client and serve or present the retrieved pages to the requesting client in a format that is compatible with the I/O modalities of the requesting client by converting the retrieved page, if necessary*, as essentially claimed in claims 1, 23 and 34.

Indeed, although Saylor arguably discloses a portal, Saylor discloses a portal that is

capable of serving only pre-constructed Vpages (voice modality), wherein the Vpages contain voice content only and means for structuring the voice content, wherein the voice content may be represented by audio files or text that is rendered via TTS (text to speech) (see, e.g., Col. 2, lines 4-12). Saylor does not disclose or suggest a portal that is capable of converting the retrieved page, if necessary, in a format that is compatible with the I/O modalities of the requesting client.

Furthermore, Huna does not cure the deficiencies of Saylor in this regard. Huna is merely directed to a messaging system that is capable of converting messages (e-mail, voice, fax) to formats that are compatible with recipient devices. For instance, a text message (e.g., e-mail) can be converted to a voice message (via TTS) for a voice-only receiving device (See, e.g., Col. 15, lines 24-37). The process of converting simple text messages is very different from the process of converting structured content pages. Indeed, simple messages typically have content, but no structure, whereas content pages (e.g., HTML, VoiceXML, WML, etc.) have both content and structure. Accordingly, content pages are much harder to convert to different formats.

Accordingly, the teachings of Huna with respect to messaging systems is unrelated to the claimed inventions of conversational portals that converting the retrieved page, if necessary, in a format that is compatible with the I/O modalities of the requesting client.

Therefore, claims 1, 23 and 34 are believed to be patentably and non-obvious over the combination of Saylor and Huna. Furthermore, all pending claims that depend from claims 1, 23 and 34 are believed to be patentable over the cited combination at least by virtue of their dependence from respective base claims 1, 23 and 34.

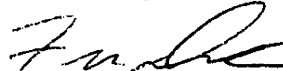
Claim 1 was further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624 to Jamtgaard et al. It is respectfully submitted that Jamtgaard does not disclose or

suggest a conversation portal having the capability to retrieve pages from an information source in response to a request from a requesting client and serve or present the retrieved pages to the requesting client in a format that is compatible with the I/O modalities of the requesting client by converting the retrieved page, if necessary, as essentially claimed in claim 1.

Although Jamtgaard arguably discloses a translation server (12) that converts web pages to different formats depending on the capabilities of the receiving device, Jamtgaard does not disclose a conversational portal that performs such functionalities. In fact, in the content delivery system of Jamtgaard, user requests are first directed to an Internet content provider and then redirected to the translation server only if the requesting device is not compatible with the format of the content pages (see, e.g., Col. 7, lines 12-30). Accordingly, the translation server (12) acts as a proxy server for an Internet content provider to translate content pages if needed, but the translation server (12) clearly does not function as a portal site. Accordingly, claim 1 is believed to be patentable and non-obvious over Jamtgaard.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all the claims now pending in the application are in condition for allowance. Early and favorable reconsideration of the case is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Frank V. DeRosa

Registration No. 43,584

Mailing Address:
F. Chau & Associates, LLP
1900 Hempstead Turnpike, Suite 501

East Meadow, NY 11554
TEL (516) 357-0091
FAX (516) 357-0092